PICTURED AS IT REALLY IS BY OUR ARTISTS AND REPORTERS.

er Kulannes than Ever Before-Vistas of Flowers and Feathers Seen to Our tres-The Women Defend the Big Mat and the Men Curse It-The Managers -Tired Men Who Want to Change Their Sente-Theatrical Deformttles and the Adjustable Theatre Neck,



HE theatre hat is with us again, with plumes rampant and brim extended. Like the cho era and comets, this epidemie of annovance has regular intervals of appearance and reappearance. But for the cholera scourge there is ever the consolation of religion.

the not altogether undesirable decimation of population, the hope of a hereafter, and the fun of watching the scrap between science and the wraith of the Wander ing Jew who brings the plague. For the obstructive millipery nuisance there is neither redress nor recompense. Notwithstanding the fact that every cartwheel hat at the theatre is a dis-



A SCENE IN THE STANDARD THEATRE. tinct violation of the first clause in that instrument which insures to American democracy the right to the pursuit of happiness, the unfortunate victim who is seated behind the lofty erections of ribbon and plumes, tiptilting this way and that in constant vacillation, may as well accept the situation philo-sophically, like a shower without an umbrella. a visit from his mother-in-law, a fake tip at the races, or four of a kind where the other

Of course, the women have their position well



OW THE MAN BEHIND THEM THOUGHT THEY LOOKED. women's reasons, every one. Here is what a

bright woman said the other night: Any one but a stupid man who never did and never will wear a tight whaleboned bodice would understand that you might as well expeet a girl with wooden legs to dance 'Ta-rara. Boom-de-aye.' as to ask any woman in her hest bodice to remove her hat at the theatre of anywhere else except in the seclusion of her



THE WAY THEY REALLY LOOKED.

And then it is just like a man never to think of the question of hair at all. Of course, how could they, when not one in twenty has any hair to focus his mem-ory upon? If women carried around heads as smooth and shiny as billiard balls, they wouldn't have their bangs on their consciences all the time either. But there never was a woman strong minded enough to wear bald head. It is accounted an unpardonable



THE WAY THEY LOOKED COMING IN. sin for a woman to appear at breakfast with her bang out of fix, according to the man's idea, and yet she is called a heartless creature because she won't tear off her bonnet at the theatre and expose her disordered tresses to a cold and cruel world. How much of the play

or not? It is part of her religion to keep that eurl in. don't you know? Oh, yes, it is all very well to talk of dress-

do you suppose she would hear when she couldn't tell whether her hair was out of curl



NOW THEY LOOKED WHEN STATED. s more than one. And how about getting one's toilet made with two or three hundred

romen trying to use one mirror?
"I know two girls who just kept their heads together all one afternoon at the Casino to have their vengeance upon a man in their set who sat back of them. He was dying to get a smalle from Marie Tempest. If she sent one it had to go through forty dollars' worth of French millinery, and the next night he acinvited one of those girls out-took her



WHILE THE SCENE IS ON.

to the Lyseum. That's the woman's theatre, you know just like a little parlor—and the players are real friends, the kind of people you meet in your own homes. I saw a good many young girls taking off their hats there the Steraton. After the first little awkward

feeling it didn't seem strange, you know. No horrid men stared. Oh yes, I know that men say we might wear the little flower bonnets of two years ago; but



RESULTING IN EXHAUSTION BETWEEN THE ACTS why don't they wear the narrow-brimmed beaver of last year's style, and why do they green pinks so big that they can't see over it?" That is what the women say about it—that and several folios besides that have been elided for want of space.



The men? Well, they come tearing out between the acts, and with unique and choice variations of the ordinary appeals to the Creator and Ruler of the universe in times of excitement, ask to have their seats changed. Falling in this, they demand their money refunded. Again meeting inexorable refusal from stern fate in the shape of a bland and smiling ticket seller, they say unkind things



SKETCHED AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. about women in general, and make most unchivalrous remarks about the particu lar woman who has obsoured their view of the stage. One old man at the Casino the other night seemed about to froth at the mouth and fall in a fit on learning that nothing could be done for him. He insisted that he hadn't seen an inch of silk gauze since he came in, and that he had a



THE ADJUSTABLE THEATRE NECK ACQUIRED BY

particular reason not only for seeing but for being seen during the next act. Sometimes they wax facetious, and, with the jocular sort of air men assume under serious affliction, commiserate each other in their mutual



THE SAME WHEN FOLDED BETWEEN THE ACTS. "Do you know, my boy, I caught a glimpse of her slipper twice this time," said a jubilant chappie to a youth with world-weary eyes.
"Oh, mamma, what luck! My two girls in front kept those feathers jigging so I felt as if I had," em again. Didn't catch even a flutter of lace."



YOU DON'T MIND MY HAT, DO YOU?" AND WHO

"See the play, my friend?" sung out one club man to another.

"Jove! I did. you know. It was great. Hain't seen a play before this year. A deuced by pretty woman just as the curtain went up slipped off her big hat and left the prettlest hair in the world, all curis and crimps. I was just



IN THE BROADWAY THEATRE. thinking about that other chap that in the last big-hat eraze married the girl in front who took off her hat, when up pines a little rascal is kilts with a hope-crushing 'mamma.'

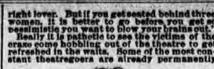
"Twas ever thus. Too late. Just my lunk!"

"There's a bit of excitement in sitting behind a woman." a man at the Broadway said. "You can get up a pool with yourself as to how many times she will change her



ALL THEY COULD SEE.

position in a second, which way she will flop the big brim next, just how many ways you can arrange your neck without dislocating it, and all that. Then with two women you can draw comparisons between the big plateaus of velvet and an old-fashioned garden with box berders and Lombardy poplars standing stiff and tall. You can figure on how many painted animals out of a Noah's ark you could arrange in a procession in the line. You can get quite excited deciding where you would have Shem. Ham, and Japhet set up housekeeping, and so pass sway the time very well until the orchestra plays soft music and you know the act is closing, with every maiden in the arms of the





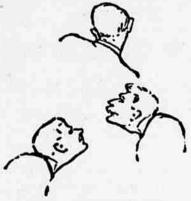
deformed from the unnatural positions they are obliged to assume. The three most common deformities seen in the lobbies are the man with the hump on his back who has tried to look under the theatre hat, the man with the contracted tendons at the back of his neck who has looked over the hat, and the man with the head on one side through constant looking out into the aisle around the hat.



Another interesting feature of the lobbles is the man with the adjustable theatre neck. This is acquired by careful cultivation. When on duty the neck is elongated until the head poises giraffe-like above the forest of waving plumes. In the waits the neck folds down, on the principle of an opera crush hat, and the head assumes the normal position. SEEN IN THE GARDEN TREATRE.



FROM THE COUNTRY, BUT THEY FOLLOW THE greater strife than ever for aisle eats and front rows, both in the orchestra nd halcony, and for the first row in the rise of epit, which in some theatres occurs five or x rows from the back. Even at this distance



COMMON THEATRE DEFORMITIES.

COMMON THEATRE DEFORMITIES.

The managers say they can do nothing about it, though they receive many complaints both by letter and at the box office. Some five or six years ago the Lyceum Theatre started a hat crusade which was supported by the regular patrons of the theatre and other sufforers from the tyranny of the mode. Arrangements were made at the theatre for the laddes to leave their bonnets and make the necessary changes of toilst. Large theatre parties were organized, composed of gentlemen in evening dress and ladies who came in omnibuses and car-



UTTERLY EXTINGUISHED—SERTCHED IN PALMER'S riages without other head covering than their own carefully arranged tresses. Letters of congratulation poured in upon the manager. In the shop windows appeared tiny garnitures of flowers and lace, with the sign. Theatre Bonnets." This was the beginning of the long and happy reign of the evening bonnet, which has been worn By maids and maidens alike until this season's mode has restored the broad-brimmed hat, with its Effet tower decoration of plumes and Jacob's ladder of ribbons.

of ribbons.

As yet no decided steps have been taken toward the organization of another crusade, the
managers trusting that the evolution of the
mode to the extreme will bring about revolu-



tion of public sentiment against it which will tion of public sentiment against it which will correct the evil.

It is a difficult matter to introduce at the theatres here the custom of full evening dress, which prevails in London, owing to the difference in climate, the different arrangement of the stalls in the theatres there, which give ready access to the dressing rooms, and to the remarkably cheap rates of London can hire. The London season begins after Lent, when Parliament is in season. It is height is reached during warm weather. Such is the climate that riding with uncovered head is not attended with the danger and discomfort experienced here.

The expense of carriage him is accounted as

tended with the danger and discomfort ex-perienced here.

The expense of carriage hire is so considera-ble here that it would largely lessen the at-tendance at the theatre if conventionality re-quired a theatre toilet only possible when carriages were the means of converance, since the managers are powerless, herole measures might be resorted to by the men who suffer from the craze.

If men were to organize, boycott the ladies, refuse to go to the theatre with the woman



who were a large hat through the performance; if they combined their forces and bought up large sections of the theatre, whole houses in lact, massing the women on one side to peer round through the mazzes of millinery as best they might, while the gentlemen in solid phalanx sat in undistured enjoyment of the stage by themselves, the formidable fortifications of millinery would fall like the walls of Jericho when the trumpets sounded. Indeed some conscientious, sweet-hearted women, with love for their fellow men, remove their hats now and keep them in their lans quite a number of them sat with uncovered heads at the Star Theatre the other night, and possibly if every young man tried the power of moral suasion on some other young man's sister, and if every husband praised the other man's wife who had taken off her bonnet, the evil might be averted without resorting to act of Legislature. A DREAM.



A KENNEL OF CHOICE STOCK.

PIERRE LORILLARD, JR., AS A BREED-ER OF WINNING FIELD DOGS.

tion that Produced Such a Senan-ring the Late Trials in the South ring that No Other Kennel Ever Hohed-A Doubte Berby Winner, Of all the owners of high-class field trial dogs, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is generally admitted to have one of the finest, if not the finest, kennel in America. At the recent field trials in the South his dogs swept all before them. The interest taken in these trials of late years. while being confined to only a few gentlemen. has been so keen that the sport is bound to grow in popularity. The oldest organization of the kind is probably the Eastern Field Trial Club, which held their fourteenth annual trials at High Point last November.

The importance of field trials cannot be overestimated. They bring out a dog's intelli-gence in hunting game, which is certainly very pleasing to watch. No jockeying or inter-ference is tolerated, and success depends solely upon the dog and the way in which he has been handled or trained. A couple of dogs will be put down, and the one who excels in roading, pointing, ranging, pace, intelligence





ANTEVOLO.

"I prefer setters, but I have many friends who own pointers." "What is your idea of breeding for field trial

"I don't know. I've tried every way, but am not aware of any well-defined rule. According to form and record. I should say a Count Noble-Roderigo dog mated with a Gladsone Boy bitch would be the most desirable. They appear to be doing the most winning."

What value do you place upon such bitches and dogs as Rods Sue. Lora. Miss Ruby, Dot Rogers. Maiden Mine, Count Anteo, and Ante-

volo? range from \$500 to \$1,500 each. Brood bitches



BODS SUE. of any good strain are worth from \$200 to \$300 "Have you ever imported an English dog?" "No. sir. All in my kennel were bred on this

"No, sir. All in my kennel were bred on this side of the water."

Is Mr. Tucker, who handles your dogs, an Englishman?"

"I understand that he was born in Tennessee. He is a middle-aged man, and has children grown up. Speaking of handlers, I wish you would mention that they are not men of poor means, but can usually be found working large farms. I suppose Mr. Tucker will farm at least 1.000 acres, and there are handlers in the South who probably own their own farms. It is a mistaken idea that the public have of a handler or a gentleman, particularly if he should handle his own dog."



"What does it cost to train a dog?"
"Usually \$150 for the season and half the

"Usually \$150 for the season and half the winnings." When do you commence to break a dog." "Well, pupples born in the spring are allowed to hunt themselves in the fall. After that they are taken in hand, and the next year they will. If they are good enough, run in the trials. That will make them a year and a half to two years old."

The pictures of Mr. Lorillard's seven dogs who ran so prominently through the recent trials are very natural and bring out to advantage their different positions. Their breeding is of the highest field trial blood, and their sires and dams have made a good record in the field.

The first trials at which they ran during the fall were at High Point on Nov. 21. where Count Anteo, by Count Noble, out of Gladstone Girl, was first in the Members' Stakes, and his



MAIDEN MINE.

kennel companion, Antevolo, by Count Noble, out of Trinkett III. was third.

The next important stake was the Derby, where forty-six competed. The victory fell to Rods Sue in the most creditable manner. In her first heat alse was put down against Graceful II. Rods Sue went like the wind, and from the first many set her down as the winner. In her next heat, with Kingston, she again caught the admiration of all by doing all the work in the admiration of all by doing all the work in the stated by Rods Sue, who several times was outpointed. Finally, the judges decided that the best all-round work was done by Rods Sue. She was placed first, with Kingston and Bonsir second and third, the latter pair belonging to Avent and Thayer. Bods Sue is by

Roderigo, out of Gladstone Girl, and was whelped on March 3, 1861.

The All-aged Stakes followed with sixteen entries. Lors wended her way through the field and came out a winner. In her heats with Jupiter and Bob Cooper there seemed to be no doubt of her superiority. She is recognized as a last and wide ranger with a grand way of going. In the final heat, Count Gladstone, who had done such good work, was easily disposed of by Lors, and the order at the finish was: Lors first, Count Gladstone second, Harry C. third.

third.

Lora also came very near winning the Champion Stakes, in which such well-known dogs as Maid of Kent. Oriande, and Rip Rap competed. In these trials Lora did even better work than when running in the All-aged Stakes, and only succumbed to the great tilp Rap, he having the advantage of being the fresher of the two. Lora had two days of hard work, in winning the All-aged Stakes, and before her race with Rip Rap put in about two and a half hours running with Maid of Kent





plished namely, won three Derbys in one season and were first, second, or third in every stake they competed.

The principal handlers at the late trials were: C. Tucker Bradley, Rose Anderson, John Lewis, John and Luke White, Short, G. E. Gray, F. Richard, John Avent, T. M. Aldrich, and Cameron. All of these men are well known. Bradley and Short are over six feet four inches tail. The prominent owners at the same trials were: Pierre Lorillard, Jr., F. Hitchcock, Hempstead Farm Kennels; Avent and Thayer, Blue Ridge Kennels; E. Dexter, and John A. and J. H. Hunter.

The field trials are generally held in the South because birds are more plentiful, the ground is better, and the climate appears more suitable. Owners of dogs in the East always send them South to work and break them. Although there are some good handlers in New Jersey and Connecticut, they generally go South with their dogs when the time comes.

The value of Field Trial Stakes depends and

erally go south with their decimes.

The value of Field Trial Stakes depends entirely upon the number of dogs entered and the amount of forfoits. The amount a dog may win, however, is never thought of. It is simply a matter of honor and reputation.

It is stated that C, Tucker won with Mr. Lorillard's dogs over \$5.000 at the Eastern, Philadelphia, and Central trials.

WHAT IS HYPNOTISM?

This Mysterious Force. Hypnotism consists of two things: First, the induction of a psychical condition, in which the subject's mind is made almost a blank and is completely under the operator's will; and second, the suggestions which the suband, second, the suggestions which the subject receives. These suggestions may be communicated to the subject in different ways, the
best of which are by speech, as they are more
concise and quickly rendered than suggestions made by motions and other methods.

The subject's susceptibility to suggestion
while in the hypnotic state is enormously increased, and his ability to act upon those
suggestions is controlled entirely by the
operators.

An Attempt of Robert Hardin, Jr., to Befine

The subject's susceptibility to suggestion while in the hypnotic state is enormously increased, and his ability to act upon those suggestions is controlled entirely by the operator.

It is a common but erroneous idea that there are seven "degrees" or "stages" of hypnotism subposed to range from a mild, peaceful slumber to a state where the subject is completely insensible. Charcot, the eminent French theorist and experimenter, claims that there are as many as nine distinct degrees, but if this is true, I have been unable to distinguish the difference between them. During the peat week my subject was a young lady. Byears old, and fairly intelligent; in three days I subjected her to the process of hypnosis seven different times, and from the most careful experiments, in conjunction with Dr. Charles Morell, we found the first degree of hypnotism consisted simply of a mild slumber together with the loss of sight. The loss of the sense of the state soon followed, and quickly after that the sense of smell departed; then the sense of touch, and last of all the sense of hearing.

The third stage of hypnotism, according to Binet and Fera, is that of catalepsy, in which the subject lessoness perfectly rigid, and remains in that condition for any length of time. I have found that the subject has a tendency to assume the condition of catalepsy, and that it can be induced between any of the stages before mentioned, t., that the subject has a tendency to assume the condition of catalepsy, and that it can be induced between any of the stages before mentioned, t., that the subject has a tendency to assume the condition for any length of time. I have found that the subject has a tendency to assume the condition for catalepsy, and that it can be induced between any of the stages before mentioned, to the contract or right with the first to lose its power under hymosis, but a curious effect was noticeable lefore the subject less the first to lose its power under hymosis, but a curious effects and the subject less the first tell fo

An Early Pastel in Proce.

From the Indianapolit Journal.

Little Johnny (reading)—See the fat cat. Can the fat cat see a rat? I see; the fat cat can see the rat and the fat cat can get the rat if the rat did not run. But the cat can run—Johnry's Sister (interruptingly)—Why, what a beautiful neatel in proces

SOUTH DAKOTA DIVORCES. Efforts New Making to Render Them More Difficult to Obtain.

Stoux Falls, S. D., Dec. 31.—Sloux Falls is doomed as the Mecca of the grass widows from the East. At least, so it seems. The Legislature meets the first week in January and it is more than likely that one of its first acts will be the lengthening of the time for gaining a legal residence from ninety days to one year. Much pressure is being brought, especially in religious circles, to this end.
The State W. C. T. U. has adopted resolutions pronouncing the divorce industry built up in South Dakota from the misfits of the East. "a disgrace to the State" and "a menace to pub-lic morals." The Union has chosen a choice and earnest committee to buttonhole the Legislators and labor for a change in the divorce law. Similar resolutions have been passed by the church organizations of the State, notably the Methodists and Congregationalists. The ministers have repeatedly spoken from their pulpits with great vigor against the law and its effects on the good name of the State. A week ago Bishop Hare. Episcopal Bishop of the State, well known in New York, expressed the opinion that the moral tone of Sioux Falis

was greatly lowered by the existence of the colony here. The Bishop, it will be remem-

Few persons realize the work that is exacted of a gymnasium instructor, or physical director; as he is sometimes called. Formerly the man who could box skilfully, wrestle adroitly, and execute tricks on the bars or rings was regarded as the man for the position. Not nuch attention was paid to his mental calibre, and his social distinction was away below the average. He was seldom, if ever, a man of intelligence or cultivation. His work never went beyond the gymnasium, and was strictly confined to teaching men the use of apparatus. In fact, he was not expected, nor did he feel called upon, to look after the health of his

It is different now, and the change has come gradually. Some years ago those interested in the instruction of athletics and gymnastics found that it was absolutely necessary to organize an institution for the education in

RURAL NUTMEG POLITICS.

MR. HALB AND MR. WILLIAMS CON-TEST FOR SALEM TREASURERSHIP.

Mr. Williams, Democrat, Has the Office and the Money; In Fact, He Is the Trinsury; Mr. Bale Has the Votes—The Office, Apart from the Honor, Is Worth \$10 a Year.

Nonwicz, Dec. 30.-There are just 100 voters n Salem, an elevated town among the country hills, ten miles west of this city, and each fall Democrata and Republicans have a desperate grapple there for the local offices, which are worth \$100 for the whole lot. But neither side in the struggle is solely inspired with a sordid love of gain; it is a fact that nowhere else in Connecticut does the pulse of pure patriotism beat so high and throb so warmly as in Salem. Just now the breast of Salem patriotism is agitated by a struggle between Charles A. Williams, Democrat, and George W. Hale, Republican, for the office of Town Treasurer. This glittering politico-official bawble is worth in salary and emoluments just \$10, in money, a year. In the glory appertaining to it, however, and which is popularly believed to trickle over the head of the incumbent thereof, it is worth very much more: would probably fetch \$90 more if it was

the based and remain. A completed closely will be put down, and the one who excells in reading, pointing, remaining, posses, little light on the property of t

LIFE IN THE CITY OF JEYPORE. Five Cent a Day for Workers, Millions for the Rajah, and He Isn't Kicking.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Jeypore is the capital and residence of one of india's weaithiest princes. The Maharajah's estate covers 15.00 square miles, and has a pipulation of 2.500.000 souls. The city of Jeypore is encircled by a crenellated wall, with even gateways. These are all well guarded during turbulent times in India. The fity is typically Indian, with crowded streep and bazars.

In the centre are the Maharajah's palace, beautiful gardens and pleasure grounds, adopted with fountains, tropical trees, plarts, and flowering shrubs. The palace and groands occupy one-seventh of the walled oits and are surrounded by a high embattled wall, built by Jey Sing when he left Amber.

One of the interesting sights in Jeypore is the observatory built by the celebrated royal astronomer and founder, Jey Sing. It is one of the largest in India, and is remarkable even to this date, on account of the many curious instruments—dials, gnounns, quadrants, &c.—built of solid stone. Some of these astronomical instruments are hundreds of feet in height and in diameter, and of great interest to astronomers. Many of the instruments are unknown to scientists of the present day, although they served the purpose of

Rit indifferent now, and the change has come gradually. Some years ago the instruction of athietics and grumantics are gradually. Some years ago the instruction of athietics and grumantics are gradually some properties of the control of the instruction of the change in the control of the instruction of the control of the instruction o